THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR will spend a week in Hyderabad. The news has been communicated to the Nizam, who has, according to the Hyderabad correspondent of a Madras contemporary, decided on spending five lacs of rupees to accord a fitting reception to His Royal Highness. The Oudh British Indian Association has also sent out an invitation to the Prince to accept the Talukdars' evening party, while at Lucknow.

THE Police have received information of a boat-load of women having been sent to Sind the other day from the villages of Naral, Berin and Santpura for the purpose of being sold to the cultivators at Sukkur and Kotri. The slave trade appears to be on the increase, and the perpetrators, through fear of being apprehended at the railway stations, have now taken to carrying their victims by the river.

THE *Morning Post* writes :—"The other day one Mackintosh, hailing from Lucknow, went to the Maharajah of Gidhour, and represented himself as having been sent by the Government to assist him in making preparations for the reception of Prince Albert Victor. The Maharajah gave him a good sum with which he decamped. Suspecting something was wrong, the Maharajah communicated with the Bengal Government, who denied all knowledge of the matter, but left it to the option of the Maharajah to prosecute Mackintosh. The Maharajah forwarded this letter to the Magistrate of Monghyr, who issued a warrant, and Mackintosh was arrested. The case comes off on October 11th; meanwhile, the accused is on bail." Native Chiefs and Princes should not allow themselves to be imposed upon by men who come to them, without any credentials from the Government.

THE Simla Flower Show has been fixed for the 4thf and 5th October.

THE carrying out of spectroscopic observations o- the sun in India has been suggested to the authori. ties by the Science and Art Department in England

THERE will be a through service of trains between Calcutta, Bombay, Peshawar and Kurrachi, and *vice versa*, with effect from the 1st of October. The Kurrachi residents will thus get their Calcutta, Bombay, and Peshawar letters fifteen hours earlier than at present.

THE *Englishman* advises the Bengal Government to try its influence with the guardians of the young Rajah of Puri to get him properly educated.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S message to the Viceroy in regard to the distress in Behar, says :—"I have strengthened the supervising agency, and ordered the opening of relief works in the shape of dressing and repairing roads, so as to reduce gratuitous relief." The message concludes :—"Chumparun has suffered not less than Mozufferpore, and distress is being met in the same way. Road work, however, has already been re-opened there; part of old distressed area has now been damaged by flood, in the rest of that area prospects are excellent, and relief at an end. Have had to sanction an additional twenty thousand rupees for loans."

THE Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court have issued a Notification to the following effect with regard to the Dasserah Vacation. The Court will be closed from Tuesday, the 24th of September, to Saturday, the 26th of October, both days inclusive, on account of the Pujahs. Warrants can be executed during the holidays, but no summons or other process of the Court shall be served on warrants executed against any person professing the Hindu religion, during the four days, *Saptami*, *Asthami*, *Navami*, and *Dashami viz.*, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th October. If a prisoner's release be odered on executing the usual bond and warrant, he must be prepared to provide an impressed stamp paper of the proper value. Property attached, if of a perishable nature, or when the expense of keeping it in custody will exceed its value, will be sold off immediately by the Bailiff in terms of Section 296 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TUESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

SIR J. B. LYALL will accompany the Viceroy on his tour in the Punjab, joining His Excellency on the 23rd October, and proceeding thence to Pindi, Peshawar, and Attock.

MR. EDISON, the famous Phonographist of America, finds four hours' sleep enough for him, and he devotes the other twenty hours to work. An interviewer observes :—He pronounces the words 'work' and 'working' like some do 'prayer' and 'religion.'

A VERY important preliminary issue in the well-known Chuckdighi Will case has been lately decided by the Subordinate Judge of Hooghly. The issue, which was whether the Secretary of State in Council was a necessary party to the suit, arose in regard to a certain clause in the will which provides about religious and charitable institutions, which are left in the disposition and control of Government Also, the Government is to take the whole estate in case there are no heirs and relatives of the testator, Saroda Prasad Roy. The will relates that a sum of Rs 10,000 should be annually spent for these religious and charitable purposes. A hospital should be established in the village of the testator under the superintendence of the Government for the relief of the sick. A home for fifty poor individuals shall be also built up, and they should be supplied, not only with food, but clothing also when necessary. These fifty people should not be all Hindoos, but may be foreigners, Christians, or Mussulmans. This charity is also left under the control of the ruling authorities. The Advocate-General laid down in his argument as a broad principle of law that the Secretary of State in Council could not be a trustee, and in support of his argument quoted some Chancery cases and Indian case law which chiefly dealt with booties got in war and prize-money. The latest case, however, on the point was that of Behary Lall Mookerjee, of Boinchee, *vs.* the Secretary of State, a case which is on all-fours with the present one. In that case the Privy Council on March, 1881, held that the Secretary of State in Council was a necessary party. Following on the lines of this case the Court has held that the Government should be made a party.

ACCORDING to a *Fortnightly* writer on Russia, the Russian newspapers, with few exceptions, make a speciality of lying and appear to thrive on it. "An unsuspecting foreigner is thus sometimes puzzled to discover how a provincial newspaper with fifteen hundred or only a thousand readers can keep special correspondents in all the large cities of the world and pay for whole columns of costly telegrams. The secret was officially disclosed a few weeks since, when the Government ordered all the editors in the city of Odessa to cease publishing foreign telegrams 'from our own correspondents' without first proving to the satisfaction of the local censors that they were *bona fide* telegrams and not paragraphs fabricated at the office. The result was immediate and striking; silence fell upon the special correspondents—as death-like and prolonged as that with which the Delphic oracle was struck after the birth of Christ. There is no false shame about a Russian. Even the proverbs of Russia are a glorification of lying "Rye beautifies the field," says one, "and a lie beautifies speech."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has arrived at the conclusion that, with every allowance for the effect of the new law of appeal, the local Chief Court requires a permanent establishment of five Judges, and for the present the retention of a sixth.

IN France, when a patient is under chloroform, on the slightest symptom appearing of failure of the heart, they turn him nearly upside down, that is, with his head downward and his heels in the air. This, they say, always restores him; and such is their faith in the efficacy of this method, that the operating tables in the Paris hospitals are made so that in an instant they can be elevated with one end in the air, so as to bring the patient into a position resembling that of standing on his head.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Hawarden, has expressed himself strongly opposed to bi-metallism. He denounced Mr. Chaplin's advocacy of the bi-metallic currency, declaring that it meant increased prices and lower wages.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

Mr. W. R. LARMINIE, Commissioner of Dacca, now on furlough, resigns the Bengal Civil Service from the 1st of August.

THE following paragraph appears in one of the London papers:—"It is stated that Lord Coventry is to be offered the vacant Governorship of Bombay. This is, at any rate, a very shrewd guess. Lord Coventry has reached an age at which an Indian appointment is to be looked at as a serious thing. He is 51. He has had no experience in admmistration, his official service having been rendered in Her Majesty's household, as Gold Stick, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, and so forth. But there is one special reason why Her Majesty and Lord Salisbury would both be pleased, under the circumstances, to provide a post for Lord Coventry. He is at the present moment Master of the Buckhounds. Her Majesty, having undertaken to provide for her grandchildren, will be glad to have an opportunity of getting rid of an ornamental office which adds no dignity to the Court, and is obnoxious to a large party in the House of Commons. Lord Coventry is paid £1,500 a year as the head of the Royal Hunt. If he went to Bombay, this amount would be saved to the privy purse. The question does arise as to whether Lord Coventry is exactly the best man to administer a province contaning 17,000,000 of inhabitants, but his peerage would make him popular in India, and his personal qualities are those which would give him a success. The Governorship of Bombay is technically worth about £10,000 a year, and is, notwithstanding the fall in the value of the rupee, worth more than £8,000 a year."

IN paragraph 6 of Resolution of the P. W. D., dated 25th January 1889, it was ordered that the Entrance examination for the Subordinate Division of the Accounts Branch should in future be a competitive one. On further consideration of the requirements of this branch of the service, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the term "competitive" shall not apply to this examination.

MR. BALFOUR'S Irish University Bill will provide a special charter and separate endowment for a Catholic University. The new University will be independent of existing institutions. This latest illustration of the policy of the Government has created considerable alarm among Radical members. It is believed that it will lead to serious dissension among the Liberal party, and undermine the alliance between the English Liberals and the Irish Nationalists. The Parnellites admit that it will strain the alliance between themselves and the English Radicals, but they cannot refuse the Government proposals. Mr. Parnell says :—"Of course the Radicals are entitled to object to and to defeat the project if they can, but they are not entitled to expect us to refuse it. For my part I have always assisted any Government, Liberal or Tory, that was doing anything according to its lights to ameliorate the oppressed interests of Ireland."

STRANGE news comes from Nundpore, the sacred town of the Sikhs in the Punjab. A European *Yogi*, it is said, has appeared there, who professes to be a *Dandi*. He is closely shaved, wears a loin cloth only, and subsists on milk and vegetables. He sits for days together absorbed in *yoga*. Large crowds come to offer him sweets and flowers. Sometimes he converses with the people, and emphatically expresses his opinion that occidental civilization looks attractive from a distance only, and that it would be a sad day for India when her Aryan sons forsake their ancient solid civilization for foreign veneer!

HER MAJESTY the Queen has seen the advisability of curtailing her Court expenses rather than ask the Parliament to grant her money on every occasion an addition is made to the Royal Family in the shape of birth, marriages &c.

RUSSIA has her eyes on Thibet. "Among many duties," says the newly appointed Governor-General of Irkutsk, "none will give me great pleasure than to further Russian interests in Thibet and to bring it under the protection of Russia."

THE Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India will, we hear, make a tour of inspection in the Bombay Presidency in the cold weather.

THURSDAY 26TH SEPTEMBER.

THE advantages of an alternative route to the East for the conveyance of mails, troops, and munitions of war in case the Suez Canal were ever closed, have induced the British Government, says the *Home and Colonial Mail*, to make a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by which it agrees to contribute £45,000—the Canadian Government adding another £15,000—towards the annual subsidy of £60,000 which is requisite to enable the company to lay down a line of fast steamers, and open a monthly service to Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong, *via* Canada. The new service will not be ready till January, 1891, and the times estimated for the journey by it are—Yokohama 25 days, Shanghai 28 days, and Hongkong 30½ days.

DR. GREGG, Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, has just issued his report on the Darjiling Municipality, and is lavish in his praises. The water-supply is now all that it should be, and only requires watching as to the future. The most pressing need is a better system for the disposal of refuse. Dr. Gregg cautions the Commissioners to await the costly experiments being made with incinerators in Calcutta before adopting them.

THE rainfall recently in the Deccan has been very heavy. The Poona cantonment and city were flooded, and the water entered many of the houses. Seven houses in the city and cantonment fell, and one woman was killed. The bridge in the Nagziri has been washed away. A peon belonging to Government House is missing. A landship occurred on the Salpa Ghaut near Wathar on the Southern Mahratta line. The train from Poona on the 18th instant was delayed nearly seven hours. Fortunately no accident occurred.

THE *World* writes:—"It is not unlikely that before long we shall see some changes in the *personnel* of the Government. It is said that Mr. Matthews may possibly be made a Lord of Appeal, as there will shortly be a vacancy in the Privy Council, caused by the expected resignation of Sir Barnes Peacock. Mr. Ritchie is not unlikely to succeed him at the Home Office, which would be an excellent appointment, as no one has shown more quiet and determined ability than the President of the Local Government Board, and it is possible that Sir John Gorst might be Mr. Ritchie's successor. The Government are bound to do something for Sir John Gorst, for he has been very useful to them during the last three years. He has remarkable debating power and ability, and it seems not improbable that it may be recognised more adequately than at present."

ANOTHER tunnel is being cut from the Surrey side of the Thames to Kennington and Stockwell, in all about three or four miles. There will be half-a-dozen stations at different places along the route, to which passengers will descend by hydraulic lifts. But the chief novelty in the undertaking is that the traffic is to be worked by electricity.

THINGS are quite quiet now in Badakshan. The leader of the insurgents, Sultan Murad Khan, late Governor of Talkan, has returned to Bokhara, and is still there. With regard to the ever-increasing number of refugees from Afghanistan in Bokhara territory, it is proposed by the Shah of Bokhara to locate them in different parts of Sherabad, Baisun, Serai, Hissar, Birjiwan, Darwaz, &c., and to give them lands to live on.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN in his orders on the Nainee Jail enquiry completely exonerates Dr. Hall from the charges made by Captain Hearsey, except that in the "half caste" episode it is stated that Dr. Hall acted injudiciously. So, it is as we thought it should be.

THE object of the census now being arranged for in Simla is said to be to determine the demand on the water-supply in connection with the application of the Municipality for extended water space or an additional reservoir, the intention being to construct a second reservoir.

THE prevalence of crime in the Punjab has for some years been a cause of serious anxiety to Government, and to judge by the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for that province for the year 1888, matters seem in this respect to be getting worse instead of better. It would appear that there had been an increase of 12,000, roughly speaking, on the average of offences of the last four years. But owing to the rigidity of the present system of registering crime, and the difficulty of striking off false cases that have once been brought on the police registers, much of this alleged increase is no doubt, only nominal. The number of trumped-up cases and false charges has in the meanwhile been greatly increased.

FRIDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Americans have just coined a word not as yet to be found in any dictionary. "Electrocution" is meant to express the new method of execution by electricity.

IT appears that the Russian Expedition to Lhassa was stopped in Eastern Turkestan as the passport, signed with the vermilion pencil, only mentions the name of General Prejevalsky, the late leader of the party.

THE Bombay University Senate are considering the proposal to substitute the new regulations recommended by the Syndicate regarding the LL. B. degree. Under the new system a student will have to study law for three years in some recognised college, the last two of these years being subsequent to taking the degree of B. A. or B. Sc. None but graduates can go up for the final LL. B. examination, but at the end of the first year's course a law student has to pass an examination in Roman law set by the University, and this first LL. B. examination will now take the place of the Jurisprudence examination.

SPEAKING of the reduction of the higher official salaries in India a contemporary says:—"Officialdom in India has not shown much disinterestedness in this respect. The Finance Committee sat for a long time with very unsatisfactory results. The idea of interfering with the gigantic salaries of high officials did not occur to any. But some attempts in this direction will have undoubtedly to be made sooner or later; and it will be wise and and generous on the part of the Government of India and its officers if the task of effecting a fair reduction under this head be spontaneously undertaken by themselves, before they are forced to it by the Secretary of State or Parliament." Until these high official salaries are reduced, it is useless to talk of economy in Indian financial affairs.

A SCIENTIFIC paper says: Water pipes are frequently made of lead lined with a film of tin, and consequently a galvanic action is set up, which permits a larger quantity of lead to be dissolved in the water than would be the case were the pipes made entirely of lead. It follows naturally that water which has remained in the house-pipes all night contains much lead; hence that which is first drawn off in the morning should never be used for drinking or cooking.

Indian Engineering says:—"Over 28,000 coolies earn their living in and around Calcutta by punkah-pulling, and Government spends annually Rs. 7,40,000 on punkah-pulling in barracks alone." Are the figures correct?

REPORT of another deliberate attempt at murder comes from Chunamgulley. At 4-30 P. M. last Monday evening a Mahomedan of the name of Shaik Hossani, by profession a mason, entered appearance at the Bow Bazar thanna, with a clasp-knife, stained with blood, and stated that having stabbed his mother-in-law, Golab, and his sister-in law, Busseerun, he had come to give himself up to the police. The superintendent forthwith set out on enquiry, when it was ascertained that for the past seven days he suspected his wife of infidelity and that misunderstandings resulted thereby, culminating in the tragical occurrence. The prisoner having resolved on living apart from his wife, was anxious to take away his son, a lad, from the custody of his wife, when his mother-in-law vowed that she would not permit him to do so. This led to an altercation which lasted for a little while, after which the prisoner left the house. He, however, returned shortly after, arming himself with a knife, and on entering at once attacked his mother-in-law, ripping open her stomach, and causing the intestines, which were also cut through, to protrude. His sister-in-law, coming to her assistance, was also wounded on several parts of her body. The wife, suspecting violence from her husband, took the precaution of concealing herself in the latrine of the house, from where she witnessed all that was going on and did not leave the place till she had satisfied herself that her husband had left the house. The injured women were then removed to hospital, where the mother-in-law lies in a precarious condition, very little hope being entertained of her recovery.

THE *Annals of Hygiene* has discovered there is nothing which so quickly restores tone to exhausted nerves and strength to a weary body, as a bath containing an ounce of aqua ammonia to each pail of water. It makes the flesh firm and smooth as marble, and renders the body pure and free from all odour. This reads very well as an advertisement for some special preparation.

THE Anglo-Siamese mission will not begin actual work in the Shan country until November is well advanced, as the climate is malarious in the early autumn.

2

SATURDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL CHESNEY in his recent lecture on. "An invasion of India" thus writes about the Punjab in the time of Alexander: "The Greeks were loud in praises of the Indians; never, they declared, in all their eight years of constant warfare had they met with such skilled and gallant soldiers, who moreover surpassed in stature and bearing all the other races of Asia. They are full too of admiration for the wealth and fertility of the country, and they particularly noted that besides the many opulent towns, the land is covered with prosperous villages. The Indian village community evidently flourished even at that distant period, and in the brave and manly race which fought so stoutly under Porus twenty-two centuries ago we may recognise all the fine qualities of the Punjab agrarian people of the present day, the gallant fellows who fought us in our turn so stubbornly, now the most valuable component of the Indian Empire and the best soldiers of its Queen-Empress. * * * It is a remarkable evidence of the populous and civilised condition of the Punjab at this time that bordering on the kingdom of Porus there should have been a highly organised military community throughout the lower course of the Punjab rivers which offered a stubborn opposition to the invader, put down by him with more than his usual severity."

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent says that it has transpired that prior to the Czar's departure for Copenhagen, an explosion of dynamite occurred at Peterhoff Station. A signal-man was killed and it is undoubted that this was an attempt on the life of the Czar. The Czar is indeed greatly to be pitied. Well may His Majesty envy the lot of the lowliest moujik within his dominions, and that he does so, may be gathered from a letter in which, as Czarewitch but two or three years ago, he wrote:—"I tremble at the prospect of ascending the throne of my father. It is too brilliant for my character, which is only contented with peace and family life. Court life does not suit me, and I suffer daily at being compelled to associate with the men at Court."

THE Government of India have recommended that the tenure of the Secretaryship in the Public Works Department should invariably be five years, with a view to securing greater continuity in the administration of the department.

ACCORDING to Dr. Leuf, when water is taken into the full or partly full stomach, it does not mingle with the food, as we are taught, but passes alone quickly between the food and lesser curvative toward the pylorus, through which it passes into the intestines. The secretion of mucus by the lining membrane is constant, and during the night a considerable amount accumulates in the stomach; some of its liquid portion is absorbed, and that which remains is thick and tenacious. If food is taken into the stomach when in this condition it becomes coated with this mucus, and the secretion of the gastric juice and its action are delayed. These facts show the value of a goblet of water before breakfast. This washes out the tenacious mucus, and stimulates the gastric glands to secretion. In old and feeble persons water should not be taken cold, but it may be with great advantages taken warm or hot. This removal of the accumulated mucus from the stomach is probably one of the reasons why taking soup at the beginning of a meal has been found so beneficial. Hindu Medical books, however, say drink of water *after* dinner is beneficial, but it is poison *before* dinner.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 21st September was 219, against 230 and 199 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 12. There were 5 deaths form cholera, against 11 and 6 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 8. There was no death from small pox during the week, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 74 and 25 respectively, against 64 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·3 per mille per annum, against 24 4, the mean of the last five years. In the amalgamated area of the Suburbs, there were 119 deaths registered during the week under report, out of which 10 were from cholera 41 from fevers 27 from Bowel complaints 15 from Tetanus & 26 from all other causes.

WITH respect to "blacklegs" mentioned in connection with the dock labourers' strike, "A. R. W.," writing to the *Madras Mail*, says:—"The word 'blackleg' is used by some trade societies as a name for men who have gone to the bad from the three D's, drink, debauchery, and debt: and members are cautioned to give them a wide berth."

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

THE *ENGLISHMAN* TO THE RESCUE.

THE *Englishman*, as in duty bound, has come to the fore to defend the action of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce *in re* the Puja Holidays. He protests loudly against the fears of the British Indian Association about the intention of the Chamber bringing about the total abolition of the Hindu holidays. He says that "the Association, too, is labouring under a mistake." We shall not take upon ourselves to contradict him. It may be all an act of mercy and sympathy that the Chamber is after; but this much may be said that through the agitations got up by the Chamber and its followers the Hindu holidays have, from time to time, dwindled down from a total of 40 days to one of 19 days, and the proposition this year was to take off 7 days from the balance. Arithmetically this was a reduction quite in favour of the contention of the people; but it may have been brought on by the best of motives. The man who said that if all the roads and lanes and paths of a country were devoted to agriculture, those lands which now remain fallow, would be fruitful, is a public benefactor; for has it not been said that the man who made two blades of grass grow where one grew before, was benefactor to his race? We may not subscribe to this opinion; but there it is, and it will have its weight. Then, Holidays *in se* are so much wastage. Labour is the condition of life, and the more of it we have the less wastage there is of fruit-producing labour. We remember at one time reading an official document in which the great complaint was that in Assam the means of livelihood were cheap, and the Assamese grew idle, because they had not occasion to labour much to earn it, and it would be a blessing to them to tax their lands heavily so as to urge them to earn a great deal more than what they did at the time. We do not remember what the reply of the Government was to this proposition, but certain it is that it ordered the land tax there to be considerably enhanced. It may be that the Chamber of Commerce is actuated by a similar motive. It is undeniable that much valuable time is wasted by religious mummeries, and feasting, and dancing, and singing, and idle gadding about, and the cost thereof is heavy. By doing away with the holidays this waste of time and money would be totally prevented, and the Chamber, being the representative of the economic spirit of the country, may very plausibly think that what is done in the way of preventing Holidays is so much good service to the people for which the Hindus should be profoundly grateful. One may quote the popular apophthegm that all work and no play makes Jack an idle boy, but that would be a plea for idleness which would not commend itself to the working habits of such a body of business-men as constitute the Council of the Chamber of Commerce. We shall not therefore, we repeat, question the motive of the Chamber in trying to do away with the Hindu holidays. They may have been actuated by the best of motives, by kindness and justice and sympathy, and the British Indian Association has been "labouring under a mistake." It is a mistake, however, which is quite natural, and the Arithmetic showing the difference between 12 days and 5 days is at least apparently in its favor. It is obvious that it does not appreciate the value of growing grass on our public streets.

Our contemporary has another doctrine to uphold: it is that of the Chamber being the best judge of what is wanted for Hindu holidays, and of relying on the wisdom of the Chamber as to what are the most important religious ceremonies of the Hindus. This, as Hindus, we cannot agree to, particularly after the specimen we have got of that wisdom in the ruling about the uselessness of leave on the *Ashtami* day. It is about as correct as that which would say that the Christians should have leave on Christmas eve, but on Christmas day they should attend office after attending Church and joining in Mass service and receiving the Sacrament in the morning. We know that our Christian readers would revolt at such an idea; but it is the exact parallel of the ruling which makes the Puja *Ashtami* a working day. This instance shows that our fellow European citizens, however wise they may be, however long they may have lived in the country, and however familiar they may be with the manners and customs of the people among whom they live, are not competent to judge correctly and reasonably about the religion of their native fellow-citizens. We need not, however, dwell longer on this subject. The notification of the Officiating Comptroller-General has settled the question for the present. The *Ashtami* is saved, and the Hindus are left at large to do what they like with their Holidays. Last week we had occasion to thank Government for some concessions. The recent notification removes all cause of reservation. The Government of India has ordered that leave on the present occasion should be the same as in previous years, and we are profoundly grateful for it. We would have liked to see the orders coming from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; but we venture to think that His Honor must have recommended Lord Lansdowne's Government to adopt the present course. Anyhow "all's well that ends well," and there will be no occasion for any discrimination in the apportionment of our thanks. The people should thank the Government all round for the blessing which it has conferred on them.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

AN OPEN VIOLATION OF FAITH BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE long-talked of Indemnity Bill for the Mamlatdars was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council at Simla on the 19th of this month. The object of the Bill is to legalize the action of the Government of Bombay in the matter of the indemnity given by it to the self-inculpating witnesses who gave evidence in the now notorious Crawford scandal. The guarantee given was in the shape of a promise by Government not only of exoneration from criminal liability, but also of *complete freedom from dismissal from office*—degradation such as would ordinarily follow admitted corruption. This, we repeat, was the character of the guarantee. And now we find that after the Government have reaped the full advantage of the guarantee from the evidence given by the Mamlatdars on the faith of it, Lord Cross turns round and says, 'No. The Bombay Government had no power to give such a guarantee.' Here we ask, where was Lord Cross, when he was informed by the Bombay Government that an indemnity was given by it to all witnesses in the Crawford case without any distinction? It is well-known a record of proceedings of the Bombay Government in every department is sent every week to the Secretary of State for information. When Lord Cross received the first intimation of the Bombay Government having resolved to prosecute Mr. Crawford on grave charges of corruption, and when he was further informed of their guarantee which Government had been compelled to give, if any evidence in the case for the prosecution was to be obtained, that was the time when Lord Cross should have communicated to the Bombay Government his disapproval of the guarantee either wholly or in part. Those of the witnesses who now suffer the penalty of dismissal should have known how to act. Their friends had in fact dissuaded them from coming forward. And they would have too readily listened to the advice of their friends, who now reproach them with having been such fools as they have shown themselves by relying implicitly on the faith of a Government who would put forth ingenious pleas to evade a faithful adherence to their word. But Lord Cross remains silent for months and months together. He says not a word about the guarantee though some eight or ten months after he is informed by the Bombay Government that the statute of Edward VI does not apply to India, it being of local application. Lord Cross still remains unmoved. Before the trial by the Crawford Commission it was in his power to have stopped the Bombay Government from giving indemnity to *all* Mamlatdars. He should have restricted it only to those who were the victims of extortion rather than willing parties to corruption. This, however, Lord Cross distinctly failed to do. He allowed the self-inculpating Mamlatdars to rely implicitly on the faith of the plighted word of Government; he allowed the Government of Bombay to go on with the procuring of evidence from the testifying Mamlatdars without any distinction as to the two descriptions of them that had shown a desire to do their duty in spite of all risks. He thus allowed the Government to reap all the advantages of their evidence in order to secure the conviction of the principal offender. And now after the whole business is over, Lord Cross turns round, bespatters the Government of Bombay with praises, approves of the motives of the purity of administration which led Lord Reay to do this, and yet undoes the work upon which the claim of Lord Reay to that credit is founded. What is the worth of such praises of Lord Reay's Government? They rest on a hollow foundation. There is no meaning in them, as Lord Lansdowne puts it 'the legality of the step was not questioned till several months after the guarantee was given.' The Viceroy further observes that 'the Secretary of State considered that if the law were passed relieving from statutory disability men who were not victims of extortion but willing abettors of corruption, a greater blow would be struck at the purity of the public service than by a partial departure from the terms of the bargain into which the Government of Bombay had entered.' The plain meaning of this is that according to Lord Cross it is far better in the interests of the purity of the public service that the British Government should violate its word, be faithless to its pledges, be, in fact, dishonest and immoral than that a few weak persons, who acting under a sense of necessity and compulsion, offered to buy favours, should escape punishment with dismissal from the service. It may here be permitted to us to say that the doctrine thus laid down by Lord Cross is politically and morally a doctrine fraught with danger to the British Government. We hold, on the contrary, that it is far better that these self-inculpating Mamlatdars should receive the protection of the guarantee than that the Government should appear in the eyes of the millions of the people of India to have broken their most solemn word. It must be remembered that the people of India make no nice distinctions between the Government of Bombay, the Secretary of State, and the Government of India. Any of these authorities is, in the popular mind, identified with the 'Sirkar.' They will say,—in fact, they have already begun to say,—that the great 'Sirkar' has broken its word; that the British Government after this can hardly be trusted to keep inviolate its pledges; that to gain their object they will make any number of promises, but when the time for fulfilling them arrives, they will back out. And why? To let the millions in India know how full of risk it is to tell the truth, the naked truth against a highly placed British official, however corrupt he may be. Now, we venture to say that it is dangerous to let such an idea go abroad among the masses of the people in India. In this view of the matter, we strongly condemn the doctrine laid down by Lord Cross, and we condemn his action founded upon that doctrine. And this view receives support from the view of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy says that 'nothing could be more unfortunate than to allow an impression to prevail that such engagements were liable to be lightly set aside.' And yet it surprises us to find that the Government of India should endorse Lord Cross's view and say 'but the desire to support the presidential Government did not constitute a ground for legislating with the express object of retaining in office and in the discharge of judicial and administrative functions requiring the highest integrity persons who had not only become legally incapable of serving the State, but who had shown themselves guilty of corruption, deliberate and voluntary.' The indemnity given by the Bombay Government had promised, firstly, exemption from punishment for an indictable offence; secondly, protection from private suits or prosecution; thirdly, retention of office in spite of statutory incapacity in cases even of the most serious offences. This guarantee is now to hold good in the first and second cases, but not in regard to the retention

of office. Accordingly, eight Mamlatdars have been already dismissed. How many more are to suffer the same fate, we cannot say. This much, however, is certain that in the case of these eight Mamlatdars, they are made to forfeit their right to indemnity not because in the evidence they gave they told deliberate falsehood or were guilty of cancealment of truth, but because implicitly relying on the word of Government that they would be protected from punishment, they told the truth and owned to having been driven to purchase their offices;—in short, their case differs from that of others in the fact that they offered to pay bribes whereas others consented to pay. Without the least wish to defend the conduct of these abettors to corruption, it may be permitted to us to say that it was of the utmost importance to the Government of Bombay whose great object was to reach a highly placed, influential and audacious offender, that they should not enter into the nice distinctions of Mamlatdars who offered to pay bribes to Mr. Crawford and of those who consented to pay them. Again, it must be remembered that the retention of the bribers for purchases of office would be a course less likely to endanger public welfare, for this reason that being marked men, a sense of fear that in future no mercy would be shown to them would deter them from a wrong course and that in course of time they would either reform or receive transfers to positions which would render them harmless; but the Government would vastly benefit by their retention in office. Their retention would strengthen the popular belief in the inviolability of the word of the British Government. Such a belief, nay, such a confidence in the high moral strength of the British Government is, we consider, of infinitely greater importance for its good name and reputation than the dismissal from office of eight or, say, of a dozen Mamlatdars.

The vacillating conduct of Lord Cross in this matter has already been ascribed, rightly or wrongly we cannot undertake to say, to want of a firm grasp of what should be the clear duty of the British Government in regard to this matter. It is said that His Lordship has been more or less open to outside criticism from interested writers in the Anglo-Indian Press and to the reflection of their views in the organs of public opinion in England. It has further been stated that among the advisers of Lord Cross are powerful Anglo-Indians whose opinions the Secretary of State has not had the courage to set aside. It must be remembered that the predecessors of Lord Reay in the Government of Bombay have had some discredit attached to them for not having taken steps to bring Mr. Crawford to book. And it would not surprise us to be told that Sir Richard Temple, the quondam Governor of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson, the successor of Sir Richard in the Governorship of Bombay, and now Under-Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, and Sir James B. Peile, formerly of the Bombay Government and now of the India Office, should not like to be told that their action has been held reprehensible in so far as they abstained from making a thorough enquiry into the matter. If Lord Cross should be considered to have been influenced in the course he has thought fit to adopt by the views of these gentlemen, it would not be a matter for surprise. And over and above these influences, there are the Camerons, and the Beaumanns, whose criticism in Parliament Lord Cross would find himself unable to withstand.

But the most mischievous result of the partial cancellation of the guarantee by the passing of the Indemnity Bill in its present shape would be that it would give rise to an impression that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared even to violate its word in order that the people of India may see how impossible it is to venture or how great a risk they run in undertaking to state frankly and freely any thing which is likely to damage the reputation of a highly placed English official; and that the boast that no such distinction as that of a dominant and subject race shall sway the action of the British Government is all a sham and delusion. It is of the highest importance that the Government of India and the Secretary of State should do every thing in their power to prevent such a notion possessing the minds of the people of India. Bearing these things in view we hold that under any circumstance the Secretary of State is bound in all fairness to uphold the integrity of the guarantee given by the Bombay Government; that the circumstances under which the guarantee was given to the testifying Mamlatdars render it peculiarly necessary that Lord Cross should stick fast to it, and not withdraw from it in any manner whatever and that the results of any withdrawal from the guarantee would be a distinct breach of faith on the part of the British Government—a result which cannot fail to be disastrous, in a moral and political point of view, to the permanent interests of England in India. We maintain that the foundations of the British Government rest on their moral superiority, on the confidence of the people that the pledges solemnly given by the Government would be scrupulously adhered to. We appeal, therefore, to the good sense and judgment of Lord Lansdowne to desist, while there is time for him to desist, from doing any thing which shall shake the moral hold that England has over India, but strengthen it by an act which shall redound to its everlasting credit.

THE COOLIE RECRUITING QUESTION.

ONE of the first acts of Lord Cross as Secretary of State for India was to issue instructions to the Governor-General in Council to carefully watch the working of Act I. of 1882, with the view of introducing any necessary amendments at the end of 1888 or earlier in case of urgency. On receipt of these orders the Government of India required the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam to institute and maintain enquiry throughout the three years. And in the beginning of last year the Bengal Government was desired to make special enquiries into abuses connected with recruitment, and in November following that Government deputed Mr. Phillip Nolan, its Revenue Secretary, to confer with the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the subject. The result of this conference was that the Bengal Government made proposals for important changes in the system of recruitment, and strongly recommended that measures be taken to prevent the sanitary evils which caused out-breaks of cholera among emigrants to Assam. After considering the proposals of Bengal Government, the Government of India thus wrote to the Secretary of State in their despatch of the 22nd January 1889:—"We are disposed to agree that a case has been made out for introducing reforms in the system of recruitment, and for establishing more effectual sanitary control over free emigrants on their way to Assam. Owing, however, to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has taken executive measures to prevent sickness and abuses in recruiting it may not be found necessary that any partial amendment of Act I. of 1882 should be undertaken in anticipation of its revision at the end of the three-year period." It will thus be seen that in January last the Government distinctly stated that a case had been made out for introducing reforms in the system of recruitment, and that Act I of 1882 should be revised at the end of the current year in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State. In February Mr. Fitz-patrick, the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, visited Calcutta, and, after conferring with him and Sir Steuart Bayley, the Government of India formed what they say their "more mature views" on the subject. Their views are embodied in a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State on the 22nd of June last. These "more mature views" indicate that the Government of India have practically abandoned the position which they took up in the earlier despatch. While in that despatch they admitted in plain terms that a case had been made out for introducing reforms in the system of recruitment, they now consider that abuses attending recruitment are not so prevalent nor of such a character as to require any special or partial amendment of the Act in anticipation of the general review of the law affecting inland emigration. And they have decided that before coming to any definite conclusions as to the expediency of a general or partial amendment of the Act, they must be furnished with fuller information in its working. Had Mr. Fitzpatrick remained in Assam he would have submitted the required report by March next; but it would be impossible for his successor to do so. It is not likely that Mr. Quinton will be able to submit his report before March 1891, so the revision of Act I of 1882 has been put off for a further period of two years.

As it has now become out of the question that the Government of India should undertake a general amendment of the Act at the end of the three-year period prescribed by Lord Cross in 1886, the question is why should it not be partially amended at once with a view to remedying the abuses attending recruitment. On this point the Government of India hold in their despatch of the 22nd June that no case has been made out for any urgent legislation beyond that which has recently taken place in the Bengal Council, and they go on to say:—"We anticipate that the active measures which are now being taken by the Bengal Government to use the authority given by the criminal law for the investigation and repression of abuses connected with recruitment, will go far to reduce criminal or illegal action within very narrow limits, and we have recently supported the efforts of the Local Government in this direction by extending for another year the employment of a special police officer on the duty of dealing with cases in which recruiters over-step the law. We have, moreover, sufficient reasons for suspecting that the allegations hitherto made regarding the existence of malpractices have been in many instances either exaggerated or unfounded. The result of the enquiries which have been instituted has been to show that the cases in which such malpractices have actually occurred form a very small percentage, and that such cases would as a rule be cognizable by the police under the ordinary criminal law." We do not, of course, know what views Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed at the Conference held in February last; but we have their recorded opinions in official documents and these do not support the position taken up by the Government of India on the subject. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Perganas, in his report for 1887-88, distinctly stated that "men and women are sold for Assam and Cachar without being in any proper sense of the term free agents," and the Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the report did not contradict their subordinate. The words we have just quoted are those of a responsible District Officer whose duty it is to watch the working of Act I of 1882; and Sir Steuart Bayley thus commented on them:—"These very serious charges have already been under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration. Instead of a real system of free labour, there is too much reason to believe that the Act I of 1882 has had the effect of bringing about a state of things far worse than that which it was intended to supersede. Under the new system the operations of contractors and recruiters continue, and the recruitment is no more spontaneous than it was under the old system, the difference is that these operations are now entirely uncontrolled by the careful check of licensing and registering which safe-guarded them under the former system, and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, *some change in the law is imperatively demanded*, which shall result in some control being put on the recruitment of labourers before they are deported from the Bengal Provinces." Nothing could be more emphatic than this expression of opinion, and it has since been strengthened by the startling disclosures contained in Mr. Tucker's report. It is all very well for the Government of India to say that the allegations hitherto made regarding the existence of malpractices have been in many instances either exaggerated or unfounded; but the impartial public could not be expected to take this view of the case, unless the Viceroy and his Councillors should produce satisfactory evidence to establish their case. Their contention that the ordinary criminal law is quite sufficient for the investigation and repression of abuses connected with recruitment is equally untenable. We have quoted above Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion expressed last year that a change in the law is imperatively demanded and he has repeated it recently in reviewing the Report of the Chota-Nagpore Division for 1888-89. The Government Resolution on that Report says:—"The Commissioner repeats the charges of his predecessors against the free emigration system. Through the efforts of Mr. Tucker,

the officer in special deputation, the abduction of large bands of emigrants, or their forced diversion to places other than their destinations has ceased, but cases of individual abduction are still known to occur, and when complaints are made in the courts recovery is almost impossible because of the facilities which the present system affords for concealment of identity. Until there is a change in the law the Lieutenant-Governor must look to district officers to do their best to suppress abuses by all the means in their power." This means that the abuses connected with recruitment cannot be remedied without a change in the law; and yet the Government of India have decided that the malpractices attending recruitment are not so prevalent and of such a character as to require any special or partial amendment of Act I of 1882. That this verdict is against the weight of the evidence which was before the Government of India cannot for a moment be doubted.

Strange to say that in the teeth of Sir Steuart Bayley's observations quoted above the Government of India have come to the conclusion that no case has been made out for the abolition of so-called free emigration. And here is what Mr. Fitz-patrick wrote on the subject in his Administration Report for 1887;—"In the second place, the free recruiting system has undoubtedly given rise to a not inconsiderable number of cases of forcible kidnapping and fraudulent enticement of labourers by the understrappers of the professional dealer. As to the nature and extent of this mischief Mr Fitz-patrick having so recently taken charge of the administration is unable as yet to express any very definite opinion. Moreover, the matter has only recently attracted the attention it deserves, either here or in Bengal, and most of the cases that have been taken up being still under enquiry in Bengal there is but little information in the Assam office. * * * There is one sort of enticement case of which the Cheif Commissioner himself has learned some thing since his arrival here, and which as it seems to be to a certain extent typical, and to have given a peculiar tinge to the discussion of this subject in the hands of writers for the native press, it may be desirable more particularly to refer to. It is that of the female waif or stray, the woman who has been deserted by her husband, the woman who has left her home after a quarrel, the first wife who has been superseded by a second, the wife of a Kulin Brahmin, and such like. Such women are often ready almost to go anywhere with any body, and to do any thing, and they seem not unfrequently to fall victims to the professional *arkatti* or recruiter. It may safely be said, however, that at least such of them as are of superior caste would not willingly go to labour in a tea-garden. They have accordingly to be deceived by some false representation, and they are probably told that a home will be provided for them, either as domestic servants or in a less honourable capacity; or perhaps the person who enlists one of them tells her that he will himself marry her or keep her as his mistress. All then goes well till they reach Dhubri, and it is conceivable that notwithstanding the care taken there in the attestation of contracts, a woman may sometimes be got through by being told that the attestation means nothing and by being thus persuaded to give the required answers. It is only when she is put on board the steamer and her deceiver leaves her that she is brought to understand what is before her and the deception comes to light." The Government of India talk of the importance which Assam emigration offers to the over-crowded districts of Bengal and of the general superiority of the condition of tea coolies in Assam over that of their fellowmen whom they leave behind in their native villages. We do not deny the desirability of relieving the over-populated parts of the country by emigration, but we cannot approve of the maintenance of a modified system of slavery for this purpose. The free emigration system is but a name, it does not, as a matter of fact, exist. When the authors of the Act I of 1882 proposed to introduce that system we pointed out clearly in these columns the serious evils which it would produce, and the apprehensions expressed by us have been fully realized. The experience gained from the practical working of the free emigration system during the last seven years has conclusively proved the absolute necessity of putting proper control on the recruitment of labourers for the Assam tea-gardens, and the inaction of the Government of India in this matter is utterly without any justification whatever.

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

WE have always maintained the view that although official reports represent Indian railways to be paying concerns, they are not, as a matter of fact, such sound and profitable investments that private capitalists would undertake their construction on their own responsibility, without a Government guarantee. This view of the case was strongly supported in a very interesting paper on the prospects of Indian Railway extension by private enterprise, that was recently read before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce by Colonel Marryat, R E., Secretary to the London Board of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The paper was plainly intended to be an answer to Mr. James Westland's address on the question of railway extension in India delivered before the same body. Colonel Marryat pertinently asks the question—"Do the existing lines constructed by private enterprise show any signs of large profits?" He points out that the principal Railways in India, hitherto constructed by private enterprise, are the Bengal Central Railway and the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The reader may recollect that it was in connection with the former line that Sir Evelyn Baring, in his first Financial Statement, announced the inauguration of his famous private enterprise policy in public works with a flourish of trumpets. We predicted that the new policy would turn out a failure and subsequent events have verified our prediction. The Bengal Central Railway was started in 1881 and opened for traffic in April, 1884. Colonel Marryat tells us that the results of working this line were so unsatisfactory that Government, in 1885, gave the company a 3½ per cent. guarantee and one-fourth of the net profits. The Bengal and North-Western Railway, with which Colonel Marryat is officially connected, is 376 miles in length, runs through a rich and thickly populated district, and has been constructed at a cost of about £2,000,000. The line was completed in 1887, in which year it earned 3 per cent. and in the following year it yielded a return of 3½ per cent. in its capital outlay. But the proprietors of the line, which promises better results for the future, are by no means satisfied, and the stock of the company being at a considerable discount, they are scarcely in the humour to embark fresh capital in Indian Railways on similar terms. Colonel Marryat remarks:—"Now, if these are the best results which can be produced to induce the public to embark in private enterprise, the outlook is not encouraging, for, presumably, Government, when they started the policy of private enterprise, put forward, in the first place, the lines which were most likely to yield a good return to the investor." Colonel Marryat proceeds to state the terms which he thinks would induce private capitalists to undertake the construction of new lines. He says that a guarantee, wholly or partly in gold, is the first and indispensable condition. Private investors must have an absolute guarantee of at least 3 per cent. in sterling and one-fourth of the net profits, whether they amount to the 3 per cent. guarantee or not. Well, if the Government is to accept these terms, we do not see any reason why it should not extend railways at the risk of the taxpayer. If the loss, whether the line be made by Government or by a company, is to fall upon the Indian revenues, it is much better that we should have nothing to do with the private investor, who, while guaranteed against loss, is to have one-fourth of the net profits whatever their amount. The simple truth is, that as Indian Railways are not the sound and profitable investments they are represented to be, private enterprise will not undertake their construction unless secured against the possibility of loss. What the private capitalist will look to is the reasonable probability, if not the certainty, that his outlay will prove remunerative to himself. He may be a patriot or a philanthropist, but his thoughts as an investor will be guided by the vulgar considerations of pounds, shillings and pence. If he is satisfied that profits are to be obtained by sinking money in Indian railways, the money will be forthcoming. If they are not to be obtained, he will decline to meddle with an unprofitable venture unless secured against the possibility of loss.

There can be no doubt that private enterprise has many difficulties to contend with in the matter of railway construction in this country. Colonel Marryat has clearly explained some of the difficulties. He says:—"Another very serious difficulty is the apparent absence of any fixed policy as regards Indian Railways either at the India Office or at the head-quarters of the Government of India: whilst even when a policy is entered on, it does not appear that the Indian Government can adhere to it, but it is liable to change with every new Secretary of State or Viceroy, or new Minister of Public Works or Finance. Now, it is all Guaranteed Railways; now, State Railways; now, Railways constructed by the State and worked by companies; now Railways constructed by companies and worked by the State; now, private enterprise; then, a hark back to Guaranteed Companies. At one time there is to be no more broad gauge; every new line is to be metre gauge, whether between broad gauge lines or otherwise. Another time there is to be no more metre gauge, the lines already laid on that gauge being taken up, and connecting links between them refused; and there seems to be a time looming close at hand when pressure will be applied to pull up most of the metre gauge lines where they serve military requirements, and to replace them, regardless of cost, with broad gauge roads. One time the Local Government disagrees with the Imperial Government about a line, or else the Secretary of State disagrees with the Government of India, and there appears to be no definite programme of lines required to be laid down which all three Governments can unite to carry out with all possible vigour as opportunity offers." These observations, we must admit, possess great force. It is notorious that there is no continuity in the policy of the Indian Government. The pendulum often swings back from one extreme to the other. Lord Dalhousie inaugurated the policy of having railways constructed by Guaranteed Companies, and this policy was continued by Lords Canning, Elgin and Lawrence. Lord Mayo, acting under the advice of the Brothers Strachey, who had acquired an inordinate influence over him, declared in favour of railway construction by State agency and on the metre gauge. This system remained in force for ten years, when Lord Ripon, under the guidance of Sir Evelyn Baring, adopted the private enterprise policy, which was practically a return to the Guarantee system, for during the nine years that the new policy has been in operation the only instance of successful railway construction of private capitalists at their own risk is the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Colonel Marryat, who, as we have said above, is officially connected with that line, has very good reason to complain that since it was started the private enterprise policy has been altogether reversed and guarantees have been given to the Bengal Central, to the Indian Midland, and to the Bengal-Nagpore Railways. But although the complaint is perfectly reasonable the share-holders of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company should have known from the beginning that the private enterprise policy was sure to collapse. There can be no doubt that the absence of any fixed policy of the Government of India, as regards the construction and working of new lines, is a serious drawback which private enterprise labours under in its connection with Indian railways. But we have no hesitation whatever in saying that even if that difficulty were fully removed, private capitalists would not undertake the construction of new lines without a Government guarantee for the simple and obvious reason that Indian railways are not sound and profitable investments.

In considering the question of railway extension in this country, we should fully recognise the uncertainties of Indian finance. Railways are, no doubt, very good things in their way; but they are certainly not good for those who cannot

afford to pay for them. It is all very well to say that Indian Railways pay more than 5 per cent. on their capital outlay; but the hard fact remains that the total loss caused by them amounted to 71 crores of rupees up to the end of 1883, and since then the annual loss has been something like two crores. The advocates of railway extension in India should carefully bear in mind that whether new lines be constructed by the State or by private enterprise under a Government Guarantee, it is all the same to the poor taxpayer, who will have to find the interest or the capital sunk in them, whether the returns to the investment are good or bad.

THE LEPROSY PANIC.

SINCE the unfortunate death of Father Damien there has been a tremendous hue and cry against lepers, and a good number of well-meaning but inconsiderate men have set their hearts at depriving all lepers of their personal rights and liberties. The fashion is to talk of humanity, but the impelling force is pure selfishness impelled by fear. It is remarkable that in this discussion scientific men have bid adieu to their common sense. They talk in a way that would be unworthy even in a mere dolt, and their only shelter is afforded by a generic term which is sadly devoid of all precision. The plea is that leprosy would spread by contagion; but there is not a tittle of evidence to show that leprosy is, or can be, propagated by the air, as scarlatina and measles are, or by the contact of a diseased body with asound one as contagiousness literally implies in scientific language. In Medical literature, it is true, that the class of contagious disease includes even those which are propagated by inoculation; but it is dangerous to use the word inoculation or the insertion of the virus of the disease in contact with the blood of a sound body; but in legislation nothing should be done under the cover of so ambiguous and all-grasping a word; and it is wicked to excite popular prejudice by using it loosely. Unprofessional men can make no such nice distinction by them; when a disease is said to be contagious, no attempt is made to mark the difference between plague which pervades the air and syphilis which can be communicated by inoculation only. In the discussion at the last meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation we had a remarkable illustration of the injuriousness of such a procedure. Two medical men of great distinction entered into a hot discussion, one holding that leprosy was contagious in all its stages, and the other maintaining that it became contagious after the leprous sores have ulcerated. Neither of them had the patience to explain whether they referred to inoculation or mere contact with a sound body. It is unfortunate that in their discussion neither of them remembered the sage remark of Dr. Donnet, Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, and Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, who says "in so speculative a science as that of medicine dogmatic assertions can find no place; for when ventured upon, scepticism steps in, leavens the mass, and shrouds with doubt every postulate assumed." The assertion of the one that leprosy becomes contagious by touch after the suppuration of the tubercles is as pure an example of the merest dogmatism, of hot-headed *ipse dixit*, as that which made leprosy contagious in all its stages. Of course we know nothing what contagion really is, and it is always safe to speculate about it without the fear of a direct contradiction. We are not professional men, but we can fully venture to assert that neither of the two Doctors can appeal to any thing like a preponderance of professional opinion showing in favour of his respective theory. The profession has not yet succeeded in defining what is the *vera causa* of the disease. Heredity, endemicity, food, contagion, *Basilus leprœ* and various other causes have been appealed to, to explain the etiology of the disease, but none has been generally accepted, except syphilis in some cases. And as long as the cause remains unascertained, it is not only futile but positively mischievous to ennunciate prohibitive laws. For instance Honolulu *ol* and *kochu* are said to be the prolific causes of leprosy in that island and its neighbouring isles. In Spain Dr. Donnet dwells largely upon fish diet as the cause, but neither of these opinions has been established by the true Baconic inductive process of reasoning. Under the circumstances would it be reasonable and proper to prohibit by law the use of the vegetables and fish so largely consumed by every class of the community in this country? Could anything be more mischievous as the proposition of Mr. Osmond, which has been generally accepted by the City Fathers, that poor miserable lepers should be denied access to shops to buy their food? Dr. Obrien dwells upon this as a measure of humanity; but we fail to perceive the humanity in closing all shops for the retail of food to such miserable creatures as lepers, as they can afford to keep no servant, and the theory of contagiousness being accepted it would be inhuman to allow servants to approach them; the result would be that they would all die of starvation if the law be strictly enforced. The intolerant and exclusive Jew in Shakespeare "will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following; but *he* will not eat with you, drink with you, or pray with you." Our Christian brother of the Health Society, however, will not permit his presence even in a sweetmeat-shop; no, he will boycott him clear off, to let him free to starve. Among some Jews and in Spain the practice at one time was to cremate all living lepers at once, and this process of cremation would be infinitely more humane than that of death by starvation. We resort to the process when dealing with the brute creation. We stamp out reinderpest by destroying all affected cattle, and so we may suppress leprosy by killing lepers. It would be a positive relief to the diseased to be rid of all suffering, and an equally positive gain to the community to be free from the cause of infection. But there is such a thing as the "will to live" in man, and modern humanity will revolt at the idea. But there is a modern precedence the other way. When retreating from Jaffa Napoleon found himself hampered by five hundred and eighty wounded soldiers whom he could not carry with him, and, rather than let them fall into the hands of the Egyptians, killed them all by poisoning them with opium. We may do something like it. This plan should commend itself to our humane Doctors. There was a chance of the Egyptians sparing a few—there might have been some good Samaritans among them; but there was none whatever of the deadly opium failing in any case. In the same way we may talk of some few lepers being cured, but we need not take any notice of any such arguments, when disclosing a question of humanity and labouring under a panic. It will of course be said that all lepers should be segregated and kept in well-furnished asylums; but the prospect of realising is faint. The Government declines to pay the expense; it wants municipalities and private charity to meet it, and there is no use in relying upon such precarious resources. Even if we can be at all sure of such asylums the interregnum between the seizing of men accused of being lepers and their location in hospitals will suffice to put an end to their suffering before the haven is reached. Will it be humane to employ the Police in seizing lepers, and all this from a mere assumption about the contagiousness of the disease which in the present state of medical science no reasonable man will accept as correct? The sufferers, however, who would be entombed in life-long imprisonment will be miserable creatures, and to forego the courage of one's opinion and theories would be in our learned doctor's opinion disgracefully pusillanimous. By the way, as syphilis is a contagious disease, exactly similar to leprosy and the cause of it in many instances, by parity of reasoning syphilitic patients should be treated exactly as the others. Leprosy increases if at all, by units, whereas syphilis multiplies by thousands every year, but arguments are wasted upon panic-stricken people.

6

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AFTER a whole year's toil we claim our usual *Puja* respite next week. There will, therefore, be no issue of the *Patriot* on Monday next.

LORD CONNEMERA arrived in Calcutta from Madras on Wednesday last, but did not stay here. His Lordship at once went on to Darjeeling. He is expected in Calcutta to-day on his way to Simla.

IT has been finally settled that the question of the Simla allowances is to remain unaltered until April next, when the new rules come into force.

ELABORATE preparations for the Census operations that are to take place year after next are already on foot and full instructions regarding them are expected to be shortly issued. The Local Governments have already nominated their Superintendents and Mr. J. A. Baines of Bombay is to be the Census Commissioner for all India. The costs are expected to be not less than one crore of rupees, as in 1881, and they will be spread over the next three official years. So far as is known the census will be on the lines of 1881 and no heads of importance will be added to the table of returns.

THE site chosen for the new Eye Hospital to be built at the expense of our liberal-minded townsman Babu Sham Churn Law is to the north of the Medical College Hospital and to the east of the Ezra Hospital. This will necessitate the pulling down and rebuilding of the old servants' quarters, which will now be placed on the open ground on the west of the College. The Superintendent of Works has, we understand, been directed to take the work in hand at once and complete it with as little delay as possible, and the thanks of the Bengal Government will be separately conveyed to Babu Sham Churn Law for his liberality and public spirit.

MANY arrests have been made in Crete in connection with a conspiracy that has been discovered against the Government. Two hundred arrests have been made in Heracleion district alone, including several priests. The Metropolitan has protested in vain to Chakir Pasha against their arrest.

THE English contagion has caught Holland. The Dock labourers at Rotterdam have struck work, and demand an increase of twenty-five per cent in their pay. Other trades are joining the strike. The Social Democrats are leading the strikers.

LATE in the afternoon on Tuesday last the Police got information that a severe *fracas* would take place in the neighbourhood of the Colootolah mosque regarding some disputes relating to the boundary wall of certain houses. A number of noted bad characters bent on mischief wanted to take advantage of the absence of the Police on account of the Balloon ascent. But their nefarious designs were frustrated by the prompt action of Mr. Lambert and his subordinates and there was no breach of the peace. Tact and timely action, we take it, are the secret of Mr. Lambert's successful and yet popular administration.

THE author of "Woman in White" is dead. Wilkie Collin's death will be sincerely mourned wherever English Fiction is valued, though he died at the mature age of 65 after a lingering disease. He was as much of a dramatist in his own way as a novelist and his capacity for powerful combination of incidents gave him a high place in the rank of fiction. Most of his works enjoyed European reputation and have been translated into many languages. He was made and discovered, so to speak, by Dickens and may well be mourned as the last of the glorious band, for high class fiction in English is steadily on the wane.

WE regret to hear that Dr. Vincent Richards, the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, died on Monday last. He was a worthy follower of Sir Joseph Fayrer and his snake researches had made him diservedly well-known. Not long ago he had narrowly escaped death from cobra poisoning in the course of his experiments which adds considerably to the regret caused by his sudden death.

INSPITE of Mr. Lambert's timely forewarning public curiosity about the promised horse-parachute was pitched so high that a vast concourse of people assembled in and about the Sealdah Gas Works on Tuesday last, doomed, however, to bitter disappointment. The old story of insufficient supply of gas was spread and though the expectant crowd patiently waited long not even the dummy horse and rider went up but only the effigy of a man with a fuse in its hand by the fire of which it detatched itself from the balloon at the height of about 1500 feet. The parachute did not open and the whole thing came flapping down. Public thanks are due to Justice Norris and Mr. Lambert for vetoing the original inhuman proposal, for, if the parachute failed in the case of the live animal too, the consequences may be well imagined. Another entertainment of a similar character is promised three weeks hence for which let all be in tip-toe of expectation.

WE notice with sincere pleasure that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce is steadily doing good work, thanks to the unfailing energies of its Secretary and other office-bearers. From the last annual report it appears that many new members have been added to the list and the Chamber took part in every important public movement touching the interests of the community they represent. Among them was the question of the standard of length, regarding which a representation was made to Government that the British yard of 36 inches should be made the standard for British India as soon as possible. The Merchandise Marks Bill was supported as conducing to the interest of fair and honest trade. The report objects to the decision of Government against rendering railway receipts transferable and negotiable like Bills of Lading, but approves the resolution not to abolish the Calcutta Mint. In support of their legitimate claim to be represented on the Port Trust, it is shown that the amount of tolls paid by members of the Chamber and those whom it represents is Rs. 3,12,527.

MESSRS. S. C. ADDY, a well-known firm of publishers of Calcutta, has brought out a neat little practical English primer which will be of great use to beginners in the study of the language. It is arranged on the lines of the late Babu Peary Churn Sircar, the pioneer worker in this direction, and many improvements in the shape of Bengali translations in suitable places together with explanations in Bengali have been introduced, which will considerably facilitate an easy acquisition of rudimental knowledge. The compiler of the book is Babu Kedarnath Bose, a corresponding member of the Anthropological Society of Bombay. We can readily recommend the book for introduction in the lower forms of our Schools.

BABU GYAN CHUNDER BYSACK has written a compressive work on the evils of drinking which ought to impart an impetus to the Temperance movement in this country. It is called *Surapan* or *Bishapan* and the title of the book itself very pithily describes the enormity of the evil. The book bristles with facts and figures and very successfully meets the plausible excuses of apologists. Governmental efforts to check the evil must be heartily backed by private aid, and publication of works like these is one of the best methods of doing so.

WE are far more interested in the prosperity or otherwise of Lancashire industries than the great cotton princes are aware of, or care to admit, and that for potent and not a little selfish reasons. Whenever there is a pinch "at home" the first natural efforts are to see what can be done to suppress the rising Indian industries which, as we pointed out in a recent issue, are steadily growing formidable rivals in the field. It is, therefore, with considerable anxiety that we hear that a general closing of the cotton mills throughout Lancashire for a fortnight is expected to begin this week. Whatever the immediate moving cause of these movements may be they can have but one result so far as we are concerned.

THE results of the general elections in France have been favourable to the Boulangist party so far. General Boulanger has been elected for Montmartre by a majority. Up to the present the Republican majority is sixty-four, while second ballots will be necessary in 166 cases, of which 127, it is expected, will be Republican, besides ten safe seats in the Colonies. A Republican majority is assured which, though it will not be very numerous, will be more compact than before. The second ballot will take place on the 6th October. After the result of the Montmartre election became known, some excitement took place and the Mounted Guards were compelled to charge the excited crowd, which eventually dispersed. M. Jules Ferry and M. Goblet have been unseated. Four of the Ministers have been re-elected, but two require a second ballot. M. Rochefort has been elected, but requires a second ballot. The French press, in discussing the elections, agrees that it is difficult to give a forecast of the future, owing to the number of new men elected. Generally speaking, however, the Moderates have replaced the more extreme parties The German Press rejoices at the success of the Republicans in the French Elections. The new French Chamber of Deputies meets in November, when the present Ministry will resign and leave President Carnot unfettered. It is understood that the Chamber is certain to cancel the election of General Boulanger. The Revising Committee of the French elections have annulled the votes in fact and have declared M. Joffrin elected. Since the above was written Reuter telegraphs that the Revising Committee have annulled the votes given to General Boulanger at Montmartre, and have declared M. Joffrin elected. The votes in M. Rochefort's favour at Belleville have also been annulled.

WHILE the question of reform of the police is under the consideration of Government, we hope that this opportunity will be taken to finally set at rest the constant bickerings and quarrel about Chowkidari Chakran land of which we hear so much in the Moffussil. The appointment and dismissal of Chowkidars are a source of standing irritation between District Superintendents of Police and landholders, and it is the village people who suffer most by the quarrel. It was hoped when Act VI of 1870 was passed by the Bengal Council that there would be no longer any ground for disagreement in this matter between the interested parties, but it is a matter for regret that the provisions of that Act have not been given effect to in most places where Chowkidars receive the profits of Chakran lands in lieu of wages. The British Indian Association have, we learn, moved the Government to give the provisions of the Act full play. We think that they have not taken action in the matter too soon.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, September 25, 1889.

FOR many years past Bombay has not known a public meeting held in its Town Hall which was so densely crowded, so thoroughly representative of all classes and creeds and so intensely enthusiatic as that which was held last Monday. The object was to protest as vigorously and as emphatically as could be done in a constitutional manner against a Sunday mail. It became quite clear that those who had any thing to do with this proposal of a Sunday mail departure from Bombay cared nothing for the inconvenience which all the mercantile classes in Bombay would be put to, and consulted the convenience of the Australians, who, however, would not allow a mail train to run from Adelaide on a Sunday. The plain matter of fact is that Lord Cross, the present Secretary of State, has shown in this as in other matters affecting the vital interests of Bombay a weakness and indifference which has proved to be beyond endurance Fancy a Christian Government—a Government which authoritatively forbids the transaction of ordinary official business on Sunday, which forbids the execution of public works either by Government officers or by private contractors on a Sunday,—I say fancy a Government that forbids all this requiring Christian merchants in Bombay and their employes, to chain themselves to their desks and be hard at work writing ordinary business letters to their friends in England and occupying their minds with indents, invoices and market-prices and what not, at a time and on a Sabbath when they should be going to their Churches and offering prayers! Fancy, again, these Christian merchants being required to submit to all this at the dictation of some body in London working on behalf of his friends in Adelaide! The thing looked so monstrous on the face of it that it argued a cruel trifling away on the part of the Indian Secretary of State with the dearest interests of this country. The Lord Bishop, in a speech which was not less remarkable for good sense than for its eloquence, observed :—'I only wish we had the power of making ministers at home pass a very unpleasant half hour—if we do not get what we want—but unfortunately not being voters for an independent Legislature we have not got any such power!' The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley, Commandant of the Volunteer Corps in Bombay, referred to the serious manner in which the Volunteer parade on Saturday evenings will be interfered with by a Sunday mail departure and made a deliverance which was of considerable importance. 'I do not see,' said he, 'why as a tentative measure, liberty should not be given to Parsis, with the Mahomedans, and Hindoos, to form a Volunteer battalion in this city'. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta remarked :—'Instances like the present one have the unfortunate tendency of fostering the belief in the public mind that in all questions involving the conflicting interests of England and her sturdy Colonies, India goes to the wall and can expect no justice.' Mr. Forbes Adam and Mr. Sayani made very good points. The whole meeting showed in fact that the Christian and non-Christian mercantile classes of this great commercial city were alike prepared to enter an emphatic protest against a Sunday mail departure from Bombay. We may now fully reckon upon this attempt being given up.

In the best native circles in Bombay and Poona the greatest excitement prevails in regard to the action taken by the Secretary of State and by the Government of India in the matter of the Indemnity Bill now before the Supreme Council. The Chairman of the public meeting held in Poona on the 1st of this month has sent the following telegram from Poona to the Secretary, Legislative Department, Simla :—'Indemnity Bill involves questions of very great importance, and it is essential that the views of the native public should be heard thereon. Requests that the Bill be published and public opinion invited; also that the Bill be framed on the lines of the English Statute of 1725, indemnifying the masters in Chancery and giving legal effect to the entire guarantee.' The Bombay Presidency Association has also sent telegrams to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy at Simla, protesting against the partial cancellation of the guarantee, urging that it would have a disastrous effect on the minds of the people of this country and begging earnest attention to the Memorial to Lord Cross which goes by the mail of Friday next. A copy of this Memorial is also sent to the Viceroy. Lord Cross's conduct in this affair is regarded as very meak, and dictated by unworthy fear of criticism in and out of Parliament. In directing the Government of India to introduce the Indemnity Bill involving a partial cancellation of the guarantee given by the British Government for having given evidence which has enabled the Bombay Government to bring forward evidence before the Commission which the Government would not have been able to produce but for the guarantee. The feeling here is that it is entirely out of harmony with all the best traditions of the British Government in India to openly break faith with their plighted word. It is said that "English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and to preserve our oriental Empire than English veracity." The confidence felt in the word of Government hitherto is apt to be seriously under-mined by such open breach of faith as is involved in a departure, more or less, from the guarantee. No doubt, Lord Cross is primarily responsible for this muddle. He had been fully kept informed week after week of the proceedings of the Bombay Government. For a whole twelve-month he had the guarantee paper before him. The terms of the guarantee were drawn up by the legal advisers of Lord Reay's Government. Lord Cross had the guarantee paper before him many weeks

before the self-inculpating Mamlatdars were called upon to give their evidence. He had nothing to say to the Bombay Government. Nor had he any thing to say while the trial before the Commission was going on. It was in August last, that is to say, full twelve months after the evidence of the Mamlatdars was tendered and used by the Commission and by the Bombay Government that His lordship awoke from his sleep and called the attention of the Bombay Government to its illegality, to the undesirability of suspending the Mamlatdars who paid bribes for promotion from the exercise of judicial functions. Even then there was not an idea of their dismissal in his mind. And what does this show? It indicates a fear of outside criticism, a want of grasp of the real bearings of this most serious question affecting the good faith of the British Government in the eyes of the millions of people in India.

The Senate of the Bombay University has been discussing during the past two days whether a diploma or a degree in agriculture should be instituted by the University for the purpose of encouraging a scientific study of agriculture in India. The proposition was brought by Mr. Hargreaves and seconded by Mr. C. E. Ozanne, Director of Agriculture in this Presidency. An animated debate took place last night and is to be continued tonight. Those in favour of the proposal urge it on the great practical value of a scientific study of agriculture to this country.

The expected visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to India has led the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to appoint a Committee to draw up an address of welcome to be presented to His Royal Highness on his arrival in Bombay, to arrange for its presentation and further to report whether it is desirable to ask the Prince to take part in any public movement on his return to this city. It is said that the stay of the Prince on his arrival in Bombay will be but of a few hours. He will go direct to Poona and be the guest of his uncle, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucuous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper. 103.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
F. Prestige Esq., Darjeeling	...	3	5	6
The Albert Edward Institute, Poona	...	13	4	0
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„ Kedar Nath Bannerjee, Backtearpore	...	10	0	0
„ Hem Chunder Chowdry, Ambaria	...	13	4	0
„ Joy Gopal Bannerjee, Gorackpore	...	6	10	0
„ Haran Chunder Mookerjee, Rorah	...	16	8	0
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„ Beharilal Bannerjee, Chooadanga	...	10	0	0
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„ Kaliprosunno Mookerjee, Kissengunge	..	10	0	0
„ Gobind Chunder Bysack, Bramonbariah	...	13	4	0

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*25th September*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. L. Palit, Covenanted Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in the District of Tipperah, vice Babu Gunga Churn Chatterji, transferred.

Babu Purna Chunder Mitter, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in the District of Durbhunga,

Moulvi Golam Lillahi, Special Excise Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for ten days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th November, 1889.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 27th ultimo.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the Subordinate Executive Service:—

Promoted to the first grade.

Mr. F. Grant.

Confirmed in the second grade.

Babu Ramakhoy Chatterji, and Babu Chunder Narain Singh.

Promoted to the second grade.

Mr. H. Thompson.

Promoted temporarily to the second grade.

Moulvi Dilwar Hossein Ahmed and Rai Umakant Dass Bahadur.

Confirmed in the third grade.—

Mr. A.J. Fraser and Babu Bungshi Dhur Roy.

Promoted to the third grade.

Mr. J. A. Carven, Mr. J. White, and Mr. W. C. Muller.

Promoted temporarily to the third grade.

Babu Peary Mohun Bannerji and Bhubun Mohun Raha.

Confirmed in the fourth grade.

Babus Troyluko Nauth Sen and Rajendro Nath Roy, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Babus Bepin Behary Mukerji, Mohanund Gupta, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Brojo Mohun Roy, and Okhoy Kumar Chatterji.

Promoted temporarily to the forth grade

Babus Hurry Mohun Chunder, Shoshi Bhushun Dutt, Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, and Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharji, but to continue on deputation, Mr T. J. Mendes, vice Babu Mohendro Nauth Bhattacharji, seconded, Babus Soshi Sikar Dutt, Surjo Kumar Sen, and Chunder Kumar Dutt.

Confirmed in the fifth grade.

Babus Hurish Chunder Bannerji, Obinash Churn Mullick, Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Babus Kumud Nauth Mukerji, Shib Cunder Nag, Nobin Chunder Dass, Umesh Chunder Bannerji, Juggobundhu Bhuttacharji, Opendra Chunder Mozumdar, Mr. J. T. Babonau, Moulvi Shere Ali, and Babu Radha Madhub Bose.

Promoted temporarily to the fifth grade.

Babus Gopal Chunder Mukerji, Kally Sunker Sen, Purno Chunder Mitter, Chunder Bhusan Chuckerbutty, Shamadhub Roy, Kedar Nath Biswas, and Khagendro Nath Mitter, Mr. E. F. Ainslie, Moulvi Abdul Khaliqur, Babus Purna Chunder Chatterji, Annada Proshad Bose, and Prosunno Kumar Dutt, Moulvi Mahomed Serajul Huq, Babu Nagendro Nath Sirkar, but to continue on deputation, and Sheo Nundun Lal Roy, vice Nogendra Nath Sircar, seconded.

Confirmed in the sixth grade.

Moulvies Syed Mahomed, and Gowar Ali, Babus Nogendro Nath Paul Chowdhry, and Raj Kishore Narain, Mr. J. S. Davidson, Babus Ashutosh Sirkar, Nundji, Upendra Chunder Mukerji, Raghu Nath Shahi and Monmotho Kumar Bose, Mr. W. Rattaray, Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter, Moulvi Mahmud-ul-Nabi, Babu Chandi Dass Ghose, Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, Babus Purna Chunder Gupta, and Ram Churn Lall, Mr. W. H. Thompson, and Mr. D. Sunder.

Promoted temporarily to the sixth grade.

Babu Sitikant Ghose, Mr. H. H. Heard, Babu Bhupati Chuckerbutty, Moulvi Abul Khair, Mahomed Abus Sobhan, Babus Tulsi Churn Paul, Nogendra Nath Ghose, Satis Chunder Bose, Ram Sadan Bhuttacharji, Jagat Chunder Bose, and Juggo Mohun Bhuttacharji, Kumar Ramendro Krishna, Babus Tulshi Dass Mukerji, and Krishnakali Mukerji, Mr. Alan McGavin. Babus Basanta Krishna Bose, Kunja Behary Chatteji, Priya Nath Mukerji, Bangshi Dhar Bannerji, Ganga Churn Chatterji.

Confirmed in the seventh grade:—

The above mentioned gentlemen, and Srish Chunder Ghose, Nitya Nanda Bhar, Rajendra Chunder Ghose and Abinash Chunder Mukerji.

Appointed temporarily to the seventh grade.

Babus Nanda Lal Bagchi, Mon Mohun Roy, Narain Chunder Sen, Khirode Chunder Sen, Lalit Kumar Dass, Gungadhur Ghose, Prokas Chunder Roy, Umesh Chunder Sen, Janan Sunker Sen, Gopal Bullub Das, Purna Chunder Chowdhry, Dwarka Nath Bose, Jamini Mohun Das, Prokash Chunder Singha, and Debi Prosad, Moulvis Wajid Hossein and Majibar Rahman.

Mr. Syed Nurul Huda, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Barh-Sub Division of that district,

Babu Hari Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for six months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th July, 1889.

Babu Juggut Chunder Shom, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Munshi Sheo Sarun Lal, Munsiff of Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Alipore Bench, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, and are vested with the power of a Magistrate of the third class.

Kumar Satyabady Ghosal, Babu Okhil Chunder Mukerji, Babu Shama Churn Bose, B. A. Babu Sadanund Bannerji, Babu Suresh Chunder Mitter, and Babu ShamaKrishna Mondal.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Kissengunge Bench, in the District of Purneah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Sish Lal Singh, Munshi Ausaf Ali Khan, Babu Bisseswar Nath Das, Mr. J. H. Lewis, Syed Hyder Reza, and Syed Moulvi Aly Ahamed.

Advertisements.

CAUTION.

All persons are warned not to recognize Kristodoss Dutt as manager of Sreemutty Soocoomaree Dossee of No. 21 Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Calcutta, who will not hereafter be liable for his acts as alleged manager.

REMFRY & ROSE
Attorneys for
176 SREEMUTTY SOOCOOMAREE DOSSEE.

WANTED A Civil Hospital Assistant knowing English if possible on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem for a dispensary to be established at Shahpore in Madhepura Sub-Division in this district. He must be duly qualified under medical rule 274(a) of the rules passed by Government under the Local Self-Government Act. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 31st October next.

(Sd.) SURYA N SINGH,
Vice Chairman,
District Board
178 *Bhagalpur.*

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY, "LIMITED."

NOTICE.

The Eleventh General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 38, Strand, Calcutta, on Friday the 11th October, at 3. P. M., for the purpose of receiving and passing the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the Half-year ending 30th June 1889, declaring a dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 28th September to the 11th October both days inclusive.

27th September, 1889. } HOARE, MILLER & CO.,
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177.

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The "Bungalow"	Do	do	250
The "Chapel"	Do	do	350
The "Church"	Do	do	450
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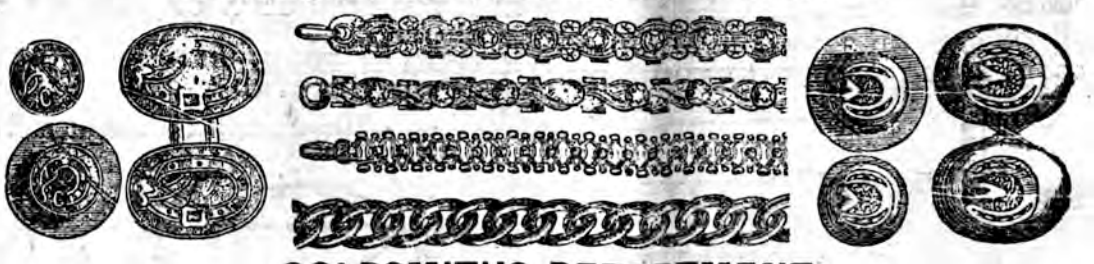

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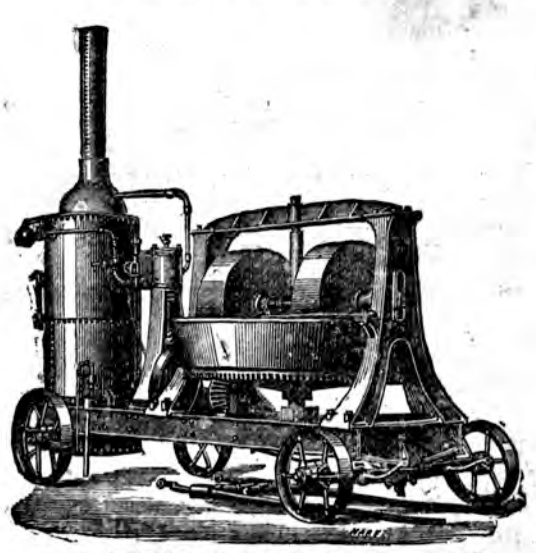

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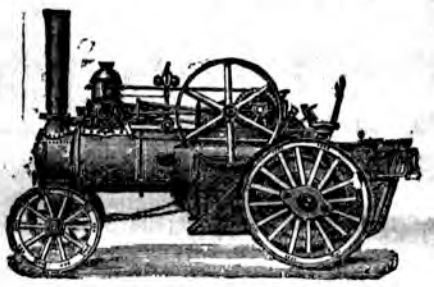

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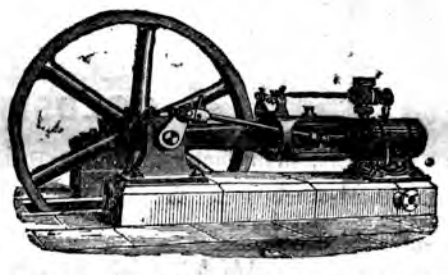

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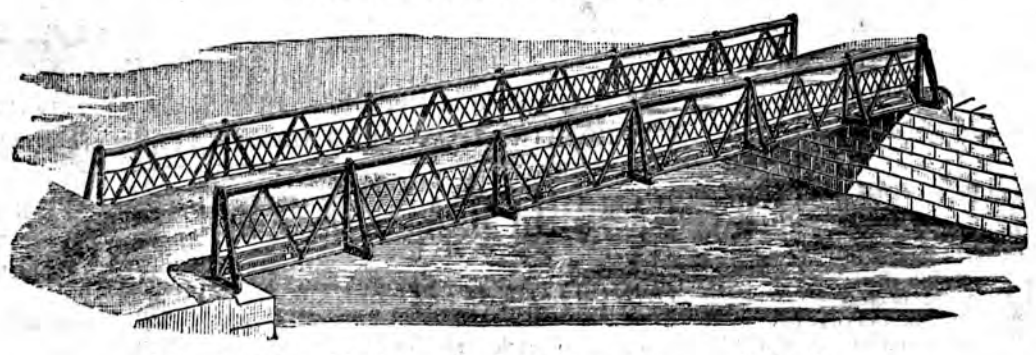

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HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.
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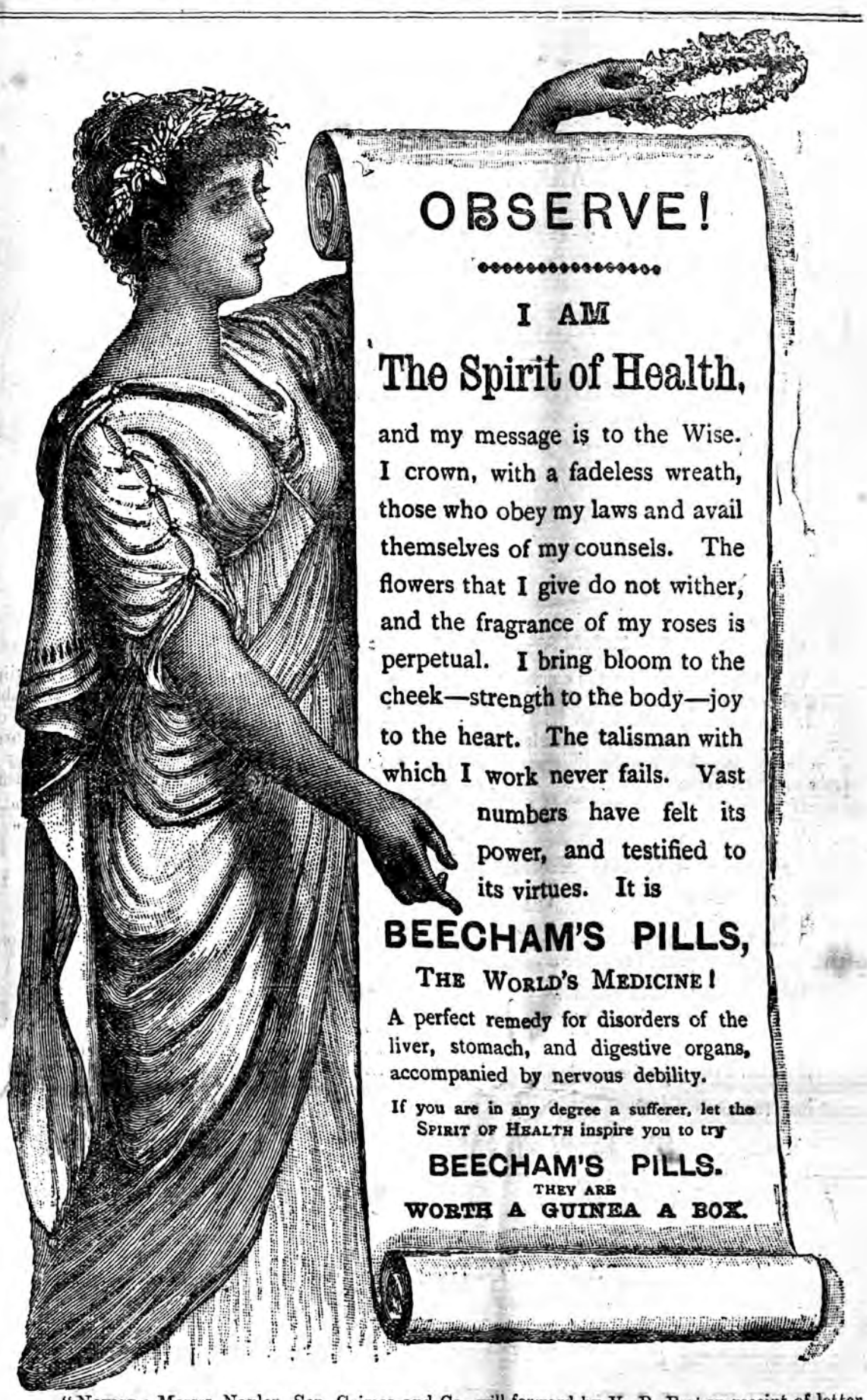
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A pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

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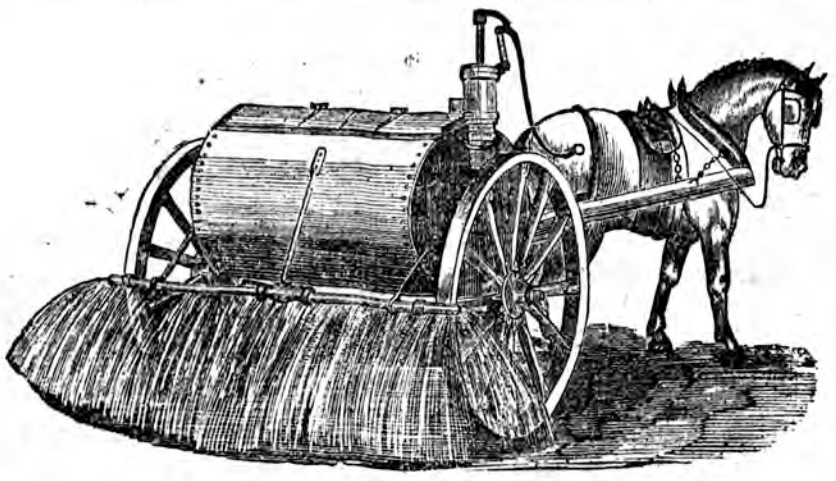

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পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

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ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১০, ১৵০

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

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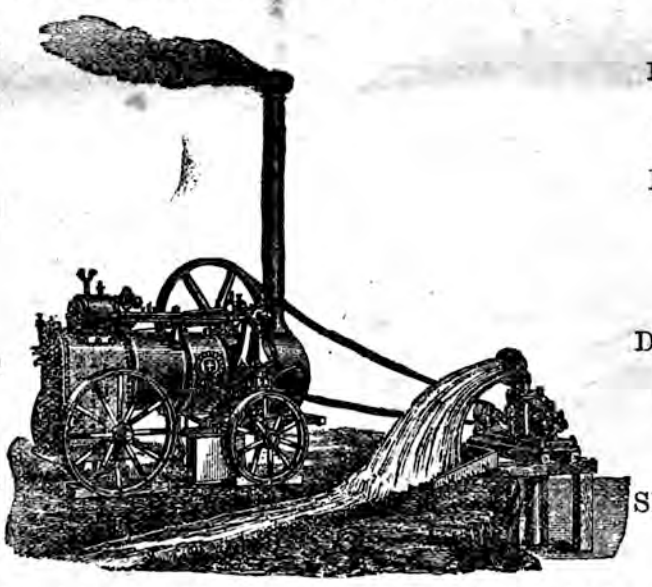

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